

36 April 1965

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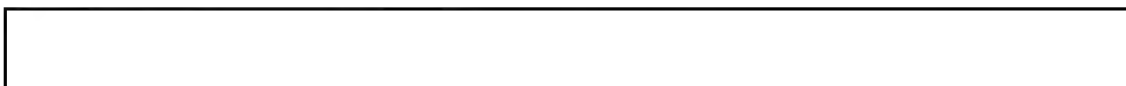


DIA and DOS review(s)
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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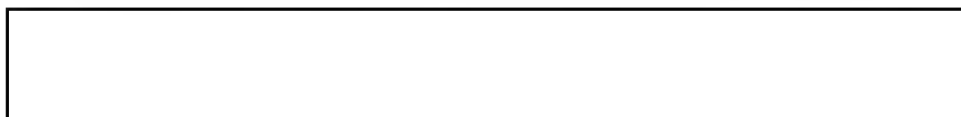
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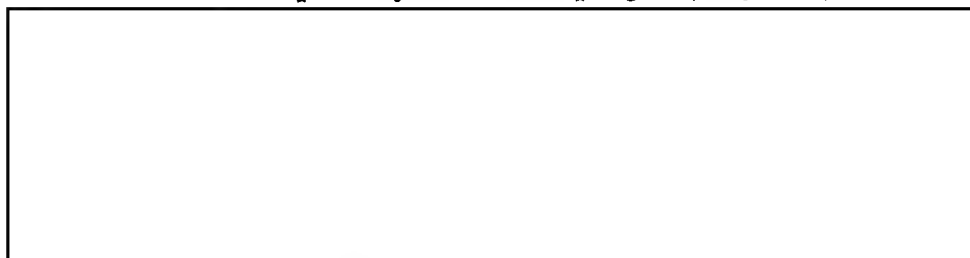
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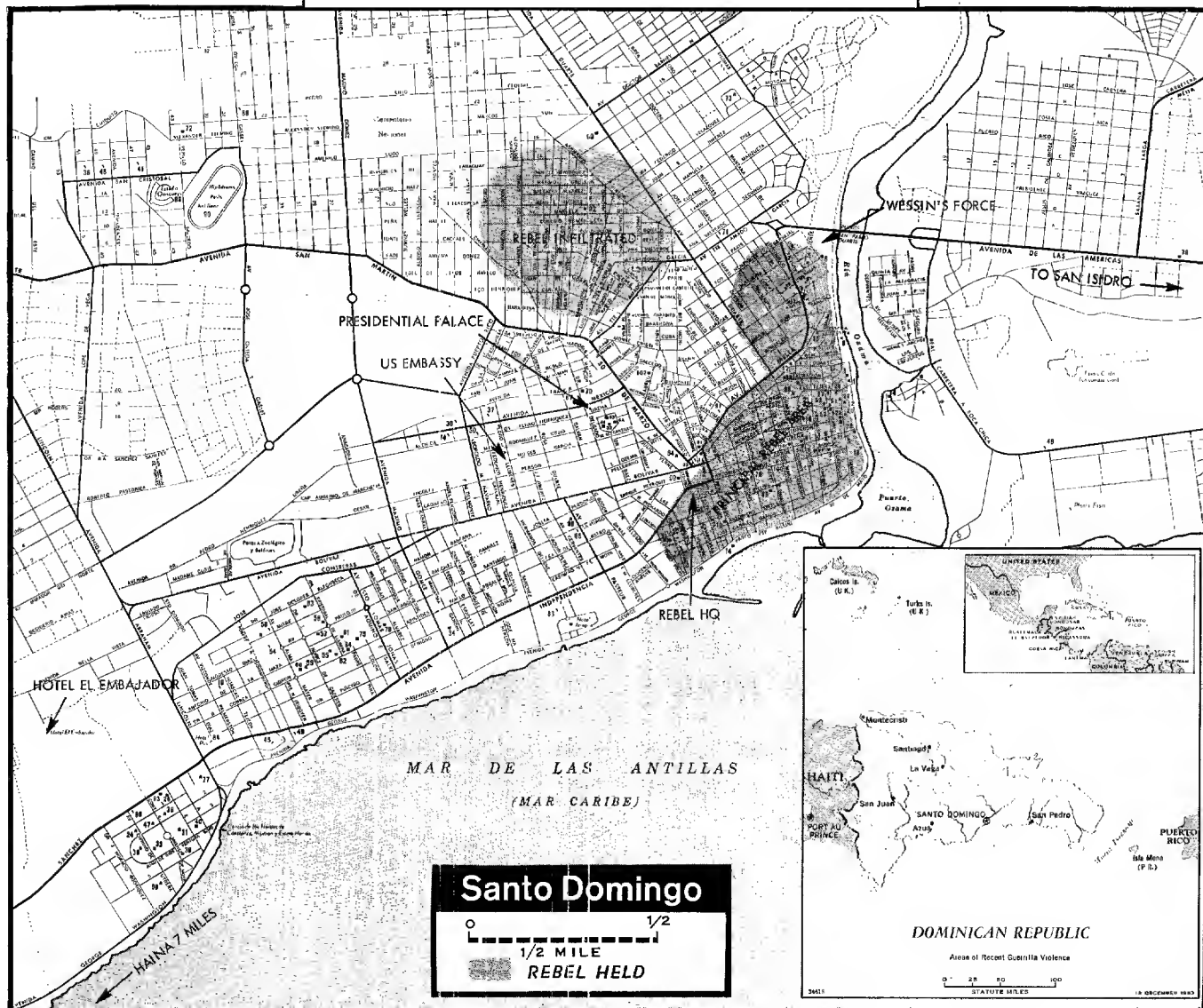


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*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 0500 EDT)
Fighting between rebel and loyalist forces is continuing in Santo Domingo, with the Communist-led rebel forces pressing the initiative and the final outcome still in doubt.

Fighting in the city subsided during the night and early morning hours, although it is again apparently increasing. The rest of the country evidently remains calm.

Loyalist forces attempted to mount an offensive against rebel strongholds in the downtown area during the afternoon of 29 April, but the operation fell apart hampered by the lack of communications, food, and fresh troops. Well-armed rebel units attacked several loyalist positions, including the national palace and a fort on the Ozama River. For several hours during the afternoon and night rebels fired on the US chancery. No US personnel were reported injured but Marine guards returning the fire killed two of the snipers.

A contingent of 1,985 US airborne troops began deplaning at San Isidro Air Base at 0215 EDT. The operation was expected to be completed in about four hours. These troops will assist 1,700 Marines who are already in the country for the protection of US and foreign nationals. The Marines remain deployed around the US Embassy and the polo field near the Embajador Hotel.

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[REDACTED]

An emergency meeting of the OAS Council was held during the night to consider the Dominican situation. The first paragraph of the resolution approved by the Council reiterated the earlier OAS appeal to all those involved in the conflict to take all possible measures for a cease fire. It was approved by a 16-0 vote, with Chile, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela abstaining. The second part of the resolution, calling for the establishment of an international safety zone through the section of Santo Domingo where most foreign embassies are located, was passed by a 15-0 vote, with the Dominican Republic joining the above listed nations in abstaining.

Reaction from the Communist world to the US military involvement in Dominican events has been strident but not especially voluminous thus far. Moscow charged that the US actions had "revived...the dark times of the past--the gunboat diplomacy and policy of the big stick."

Peiping's People's Daily echoed these sentiments in a 30 April commentary, which concluded that the Dominican episode proved that the situation in Latin America was "getting more and more out of hand" for Washington.

Cuba has shrilly denounced US "brutality" and open interference in the Dominican Republic. Further, Havana radio is continuing its efforts to encourage the rebels and keep the military situation confused by broadcasting news of rebel victories. [REDACTED]

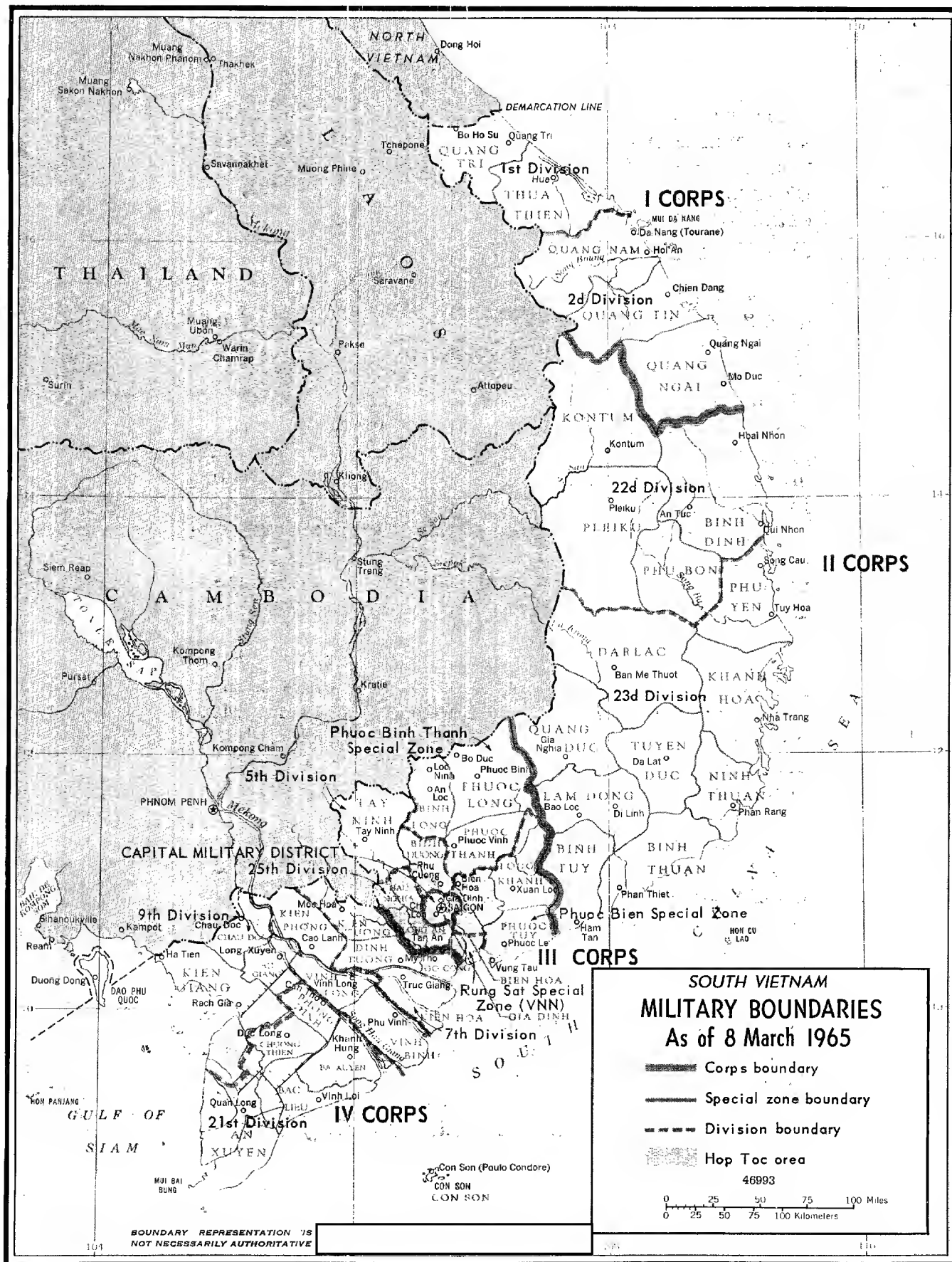
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*Vietnam: (Information as of 0430 EDT)

Air Strikes: Nine US and South Vietnamese armed reconnaissance missions were flown on 29 April, but poor weather effected results in most target areas. No aircraft were lost.

Two bridges, including one newly constructed, were damaged and one truck was destroyed. Route 7 was cut and cratered once again. In addition, the north ramp of the Ron ferry and a large barracks nearby were destroyed.

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[redacted] the local population is becoming increasingly aware of the air strikes against the DRV and that the regime has been forced to give its populace more information on them. This has resulted, [redacted] in generating a sense of uncertainty among the people.

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[redacted] the people are not afraid and are not pressing the regime for a settlement. [redacted]

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[redacted] popular reaction to the strikes may be "grim determination to continue the fight."

Continuing analysis of high altitude photography of Phuc Yen airfield near Hanoi indicates that seventeen aircraft revetments are under construction in a new parking area four miles from the runway. Aircraft revetments are also under construction at Haiphong/Cat Bi and Vinh airfields.

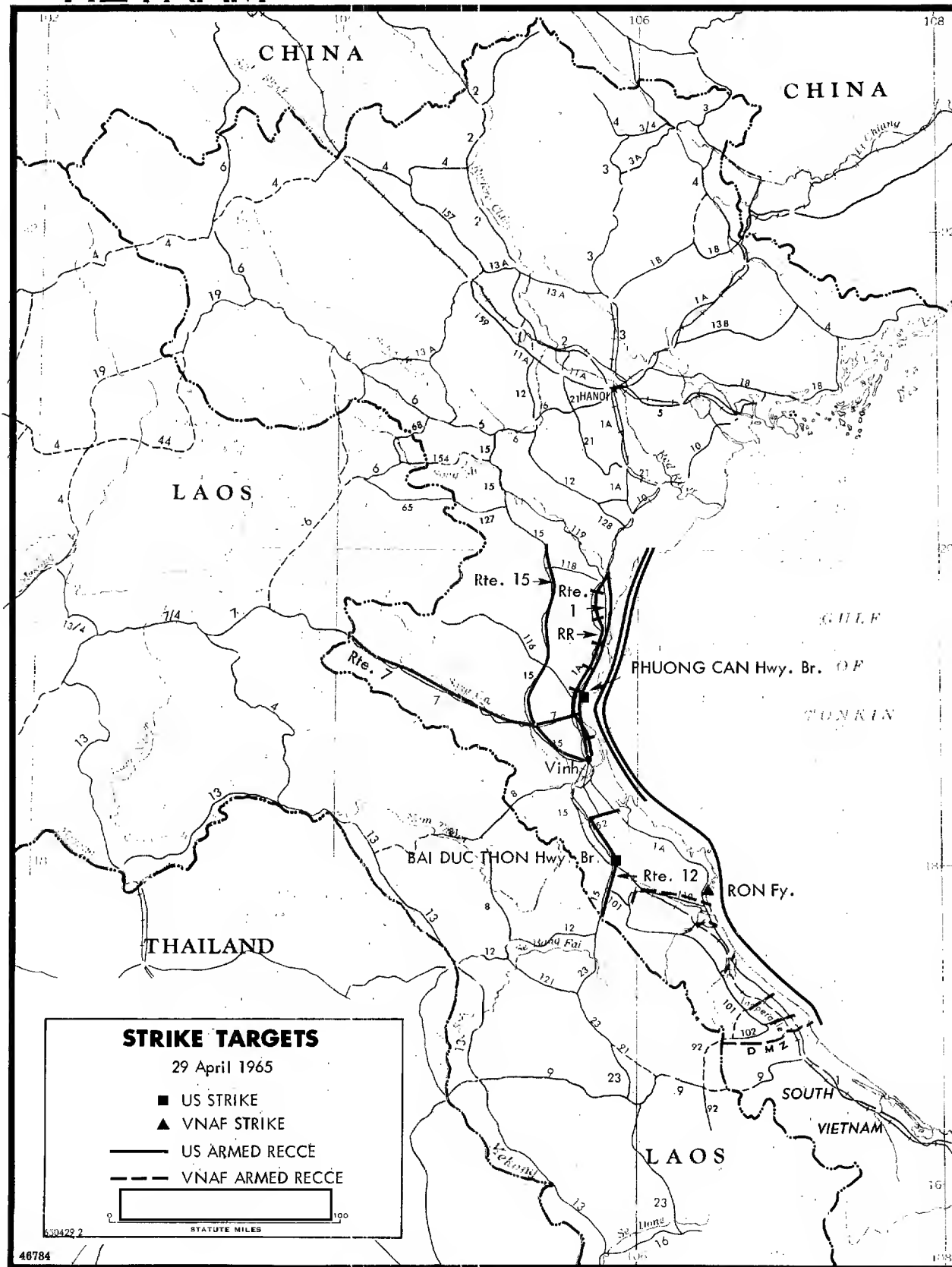
The War in South Vietnam: South Vietnamese forces, conducting a combined amphibious-airborne assault against a suspected Viet Cong training and supply area in the Mekong Delta Province of Kien Hoa, are reported so far to have killed 86 Viet Cong and captured 34, while government troops lost one killed and seven wounded. In nearby Vinh Long Province, a search-and-destroy operation has contacted an estimated Viet Cong company, killing 34; South Vietnamese troops have suffered 18 killed and 51 wounded, and two American officers have been killed and a third wounded.

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NORTH VIETNAM



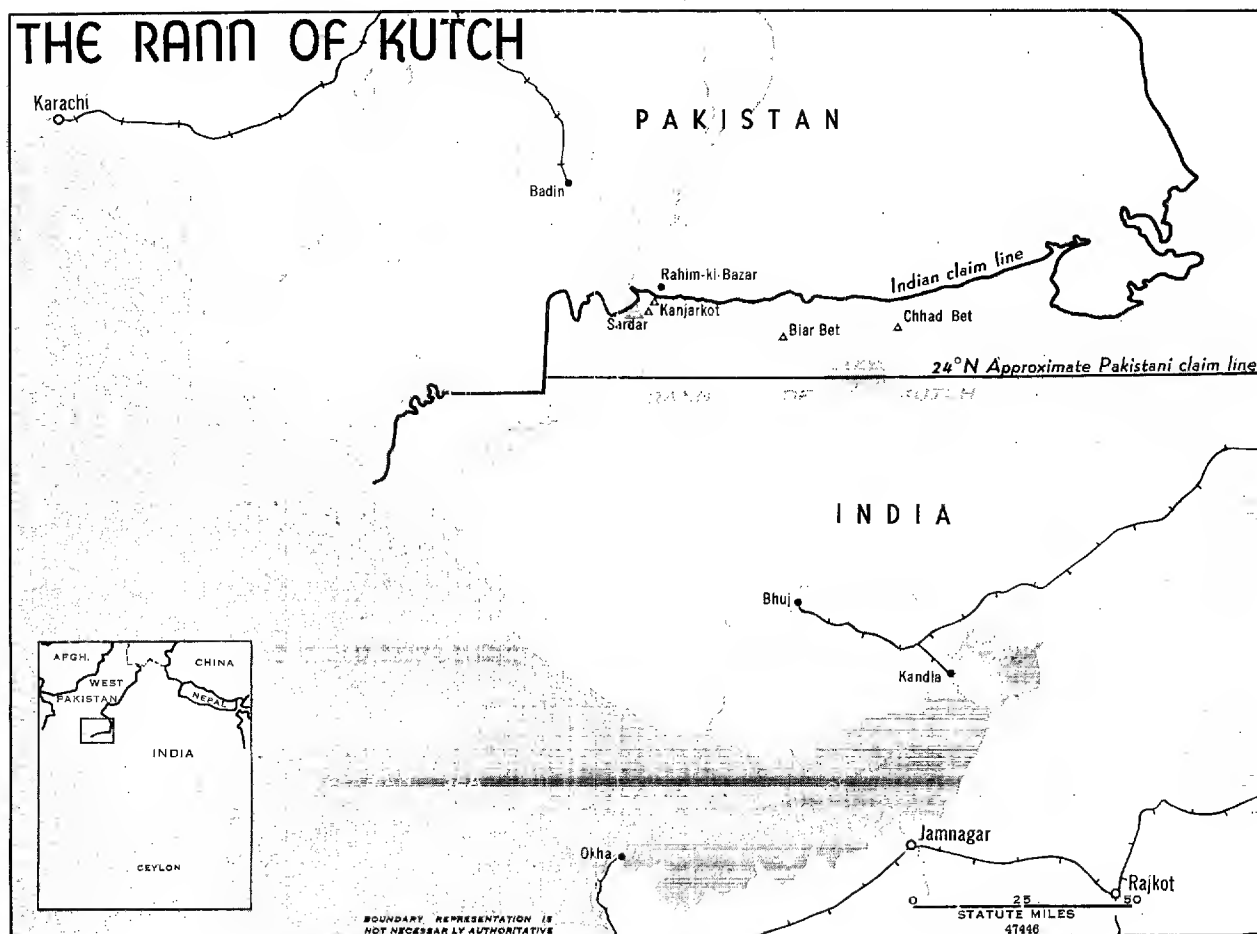
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In the north of the country, unconfirmed reports state that a government force of two battalions, operating in Quang Nam Province only eight miles from the Da Nang air base, discovered extensive underground fortifications in which up to a battalion of Viet Cong were entrenched. A number of guerrillas were driven out of their defenses by US jet air strikes; but only five were killed and two captured along with a quantity of ammunition and documents.

Political Developments: Premier Chou En-lai, in a speech today in Peiping, made the first authoritative Chinese comment on Prince Sihanouk's 23-24 April statements on a Cambodian conference. Chou declared that the Chinese Government fully supported the Cambodian position that the conference could not be used to discuss the Vietnam question. He also took the hardest position on the Front's participation in an international conference yet stated by any of the Communist powers. Chou asserted that at any international conference on Indochina "only the National Liberation Front" can represent the South Vietnamese people, as the "puppet regime" in Saigon is in no way qualified to do this.

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India-Pakistan: The border crisis is intensifying.

According to the British high commissioner, on 29 April Pakistan rejected Prime Minister Wilson's proposals for an immediate cease-fire and standstill agreement in the Rann of Kutch, asserting that acceptance would prejudice its claim to the disputed area.

The Pakistanis instead again offered a cease-fire based on mutual withdrawal. India has several times rejected this idea for the same reason that Pakistan gave in rejecting Wilson's plea. India had accepted Wilson's proposal in principle on 28 April.

India has charged that yesterday Pakistani troops overran a small Indian position southwest of Biar Bet in the Rann of Kutch.

25X1 [redacted] each side may now have nearly a division of troops in Kutch and adjacent areas. Each side is also strengthening its positions along the Punjab border 600 miles to the north, and India is reported to be moving additional armor there.]

Pakistan's actions substantially increase the pressures on the Shastri government to make compensating moves. The most likely of these would be a military operation along the East Pakistani border [where India] [has recently shifted troops, and] where Indian strength and capabilities would appear to promise a quick, cheap "victory."

*The British say they will not be dissuaded by Pakistan's turndown of Wilson's proposals. Under consideration in London is a stopgap scheme calling for an immediate cease-fire and a one-week freeze on troop movements, coupled with dispatch of a personal emissary to lend it weight.

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*Kenya-USSR: Kenya yesterday rejected a shipment of Soviet arms, ostensibly on the grounds that they were "too old and secondhand."

The arms delivery, which included 24 T-34 tanks, was arranged by pro-Communist Vice President Oginga last May in Moscow, but apparently the anti-Communist majority in the Kenya cabinet learned of it only on 8 April. The ship carrying the arms arrived at Mombasa on 24 April.

On 27 April, according to a member of the Kenyan cabinet, Kenyatta informed the Soviets that their 17 technicians, who came to Kenya in mid-April and intended to stay at least eight months, could remain only three weeks and would instruct only the Kenyan Army's British advisers. This condition probably contributed to the breakdown of the deal.

The fact that President Kenyatta was able to reject the shipment suggests that his hand has been considerably strengthened by the anti-Communist campaign which Kenyan moderates have been carrying on. However, Oginga, the main target of this campaign, is still in place.

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Indonesia-Malaysia: Sukarno evidently is still undecided whether he should hold new talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Rahman next month.

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[redacted] Sukarno has agreed only "in principle" to meet Rahman in Tokyo during the last week of May. He is thereby leaving the way open to drop the talks if domestic or international developments make such action advantageous. The Indonesian press also is indicating that the issue is still open.

One major factor appears to be whether Indonesia can block Malaysia's participation in the Algiers Afro-Asian conference in June. If, as now seems increasingly likely, this cannot be done despite Indonesia's intensive diplomatic campaign, Sukarno will face the unpalatable alternatives of walking out of the conference or suffering an ignominious defeat. He might thus prefer to paper over the Malaysia conflict long enough to "permit" Malaysia to be represented at Algiers.

This week two knowledgeable Indonesians have separately implied to US Embassy officers that such a maneuver is under consideration. Indonesia's basic anti-Malaysia policy would remain unchanged, however, and confrontation would resume with greater intensity after the Algiers conference.

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Communist China - USSR: The annual Sino-Soviet trade agreement signed yesterday suggests that total trade levels which fell to less than \$500 million last year will decline further in 1965.

A decline would be partly attributable to the fact that China has now paid off its debts to the USSR and no longer needs to maintain a large export surplus in its trade with the Soviet Union.

Among the items to be supplied by the USSR again this year are aircraft--presumably IL-18 transports and MI-6 helicopters--motor vehicles, and industrial equipment. The Chinese will continue to export the traditional products, consisting mainly of textiles, agricultural products, and minerals.

According to the TASS announcement, both sides "showed a desire" to expand trade and a "wish" to hold talks on further exchanges of goods this year. By way of contrast, however, all of the announcements covering China's 1965 trade agreements with East European countries, except Bulgaria, explicitly mentioned plans for higher trade.

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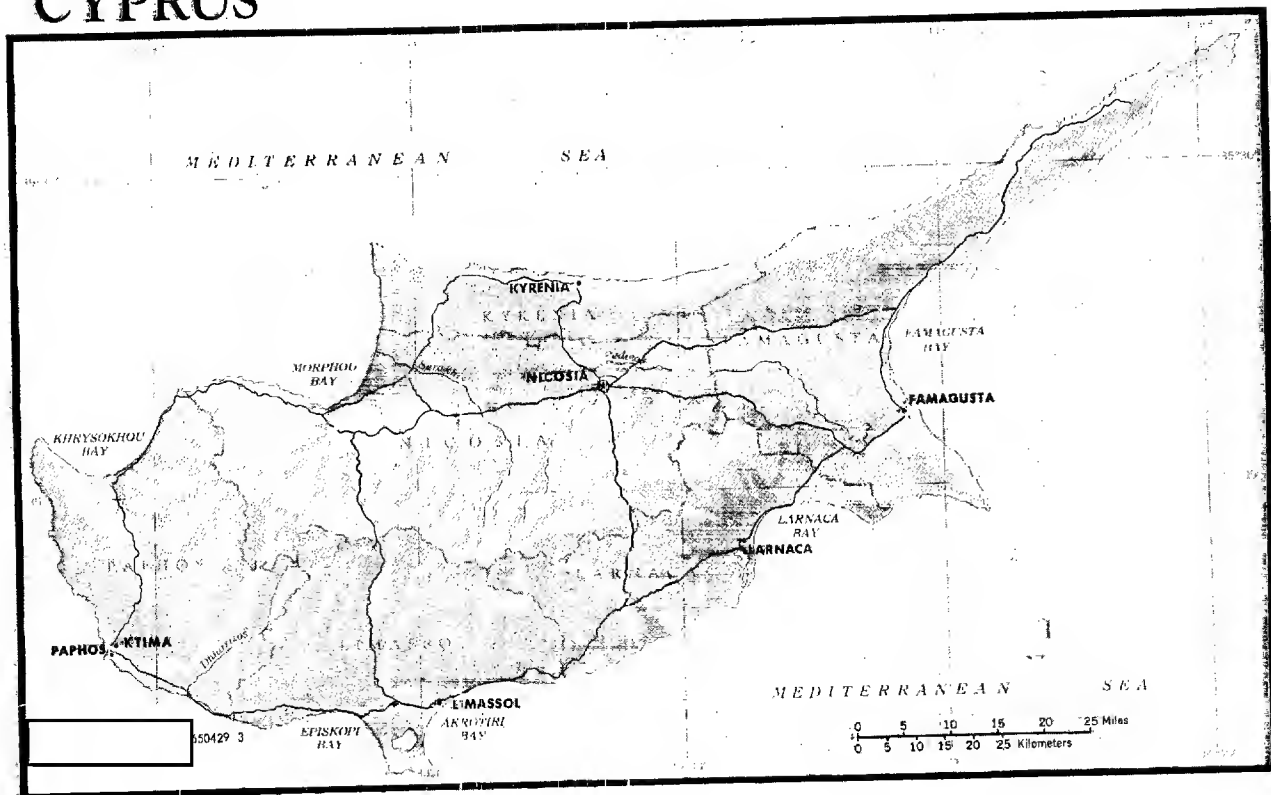
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CYPRUS



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Cyprus: A confrontation between Turkish Cypriots and UN troops may be developing.

A UN official on Cyprus complains that the Turkish Cypriots are making it impossible to resolve the controversy over the demarcation line between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia. He said that unless the Turkish Cypriot leaders show some willingness to compromise, the Greek Cypriots will probably continue to block movement of Turkish Cypriots into or out of the city.

The major issue involves the right of the UN force to inspect buildings in the previously demilitarized zone along the truce line. General Thimayya, commander of the UN force, is reportedly considering using force, if necessary, to re-establish the right of the UN to inspect this area. Such action apparently would be backed by Secretary General Thant.

Another confrontation may develop near Kyrenia on the north coast, where Turkish Cypriots are attempting to build a road between two of their strong points. The Greek Cypriots have asked the UN to prevent completion of the road, which they describe as a "threat to the external defense" of Cyprus.

Unless the UN moves, the Greek Cypriots may decide to take action themselves in this area. To preclude this threat from developing, Thimayya reportedly is considering deploying UN troops to cut the road and block its use. [REDACTED]

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